ARRIVAL OF THE HUMBOLDT. FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. The Spirited Letter of Mrs. Ex-President Tyler in England. INTERESTING FINANCIAL INTELLIGENCE. Suppression of the Milan Insurrection. increase of Austrian Tyranny in Italy. STATE OF THE MARKETS. Terrible Steamboat Disaster in England.

FIFTY LIVES LOST. The Relations between England

and France. THE EMPEROR'S SPEECH,

&c., &c., &c.

The United States mail steamship Humboldt, Cap-

tain J. D. Lines, arrived at this port at half-past nine o'clock this morning, after a run of twelve days from the English coast, have stopped outside Sandy Hook on Monday evening.

The Humboldt left Havre on the 15th ult., touch-

ed off Cowes, at the entrance of Southampton water on the following day, whence, after receiving the English mails, made up in London on the morning of the 16th, she sailed at 4 P. M. The Humboldt had easterly winds up to the banks, and from the banks here had strong westerly winds and a rough head sea; also variable winds and weather. The passage, for the winter season, however, has been a mild, moderate one.

Amongst the passengers by this steamer is Mr. Joseph Rodney Croskey, Consul of the United States at Southampton, and agent at that port for the American, Bremen, and Havre lines of steamers. The object of Mr. Croskey's visit to this side of the Atlantic is, we understand, to facilitate an extension of steam navigation between New York and Southampton, in connection with other parts of Europe, in which there is a large and at present unoccupied field for American enterprise. Among the passengers, also, are Mr. Joseph Maggelan, Secretary to the Spanish Legation at Washington, and Mr. Francis Pulzsky, who was once here with Kossuth.

The Humboldt brings on freight 750 tons measurement of rich and valuable continental manufactures. This is the largest cargo ever brought from Havre by steam, its value being estimated at between two and three millions of dollars. It consists of \$96,600 in gold, a large quantity of jewelry and valuables, and 740 tons of fine French, Swiss, and German manufactured goods.

On the 13th ult., a fine Spanish steam frigate left Havre for Spain, having on board \$2,500,000 in specie, being the amount of a loan effected by the Spanish government from a banking house in Paris.

The Cunard mail steamer Europa, from Boston and Halifax, reached Liverpool on Sunday, the 13th

The chief features of the news brought by this packet, are the details of the late abortive insurrectionary movement in Milan, where perfect tranquility has since been maintained, most vigorous measures being adopted by the Austrians throughout Italy to prevent any future outbreak; the opening of the French Legislature, by the Emperor Louis Napoleon in person; and the proceedings in the two British Houses of Parliament, in reference to the ticklish state of public feeling between the public of Great Britain on the one hand, and the French Emperor

Great interest was attached to what would trans pire in the Lords and Commons on the 14th, as great distrust of the new Emperor pervades almost all classes in England.

Throughout Great Britain and Ireland the winter had at last set in with great apparent rigor. Snow had everywhere fallen, and the frost was most intense. In the London Times, of the 15th ult., there is an account of a small party of soldiers having perished from cold, being overtaken in a snow drift on Dartmoor common.

The misunderstanding between Tessin and Aus tria has for the moment ceased. The Swiss canton ments to pay a reasonable pecuniary indemnification to the banished monks.

The manufacturers throughout France were complaining of a general stagnation of trade, while the retail business was also falling off. The corn market was very doll, both in Paris and the departments.

At the Mark lane corn market trade was not very active, but a fair extent of business was done, at pre vious prices. Flour was in improved request, and fresh American brands were held with increasing firmness. English barley was in small supply. Malt very firm. Oats languid. Beans and peas dearer. Indian corn affoat in improved request, and fully as dear as in the previous week.

The reports of the state of trade in the province generally mention less activity in business, but the trade of the country continues in a sound and healthy

The continental produce markets were firm, and

favorable to a further improvement. The English produce markets in Mincing lane were firm, but inactive. Tea firm. Tallow advancing Scotch pig iron had declined 5s. Spelter and tin

The money market presented no change of conse mence. Consols, 993 to 994. Money in slightly intreased demand. No further advices from Australia, and later news was anxiously looked for.

The Liverpool cotton market was heavy. Sale on the 14th about 5,000 bales, at one-sixteenth of a senny decline. Sales on the 15th 5,000 bales, at a

menny decline. Sales on the 15th 5,000 bales, at a fight improvement.

Mrs. Ex-Prest-ent Tyles's Address to the Women of England.

[From the London Times, Feb. 15.]

The address from Stafford House to the ladies of America has met with just the response that we anticipated for it. The high-born dames of Virginia, who, with their mothers before them, have held slaves now for more than two hundred years, have risen as one woman to resent this interference with their immemorial privilege. Through the columns of the Richmond Engagner they have appealed to Mrs. Julia Gardiner Tyler, or Mrs. ex-President Tyler, as she would be described in an American court circular, a lady whose parentage and accomplishments, whose Poirth and education at New York, whose marriage with the ex-President, and whose residence for the last eight years on a Virginia plantation as mistress of its colony of slaves, render her no mean champion of "the social institution." Prompt at duty's call, the illustrious citizen has taken up her pen, and not laid it down till she has done summary justice on the Duchess and her friends. Our New York correspondent orficiaes its style, which is certainly the purest American; but perhaps he scarcely estimates as he should the wrath of rival goddesses contending for their people and their cities in the eyes of the world. Mrs. Julia G. Tyler, notwithstanding her eight years practice at the head of a plantation, is still, we have no doubt, what the New York Herald describes her, young, beautiful, intellectual, attractive, and accomplished; but she is certainly shrill and longwinded. She extends the Monroe doctrine of nonintervention from the soil to the institutions of North America, and retailates on the Duchess by industriously stringing together all the unpleasant allusions which her imagination, her memory, or her friends could suggest. In fact, when we come to sift the matter, it consists nine-tenths of retailation; and as it is the peculiarity of the British press to tell foreigness everything that goes

who wields the pen with a significant Gerceneas, and who was singled out as one of a thousand at a reply. Our fair castigator does not leave a raw place untouched. Ireland, the metropolis, the Dunrobin estate, the old slave trade, the Duchess of Sutherland's diamonds, our pressgang—nay, the very amount of our poor rates and charitable collections, our Queen, our bishops, our statesmen, our cotton imports, and our crocodile tears, are all lashed in succession with merciless dexterity. There is not a point of the whole body politic that does not come in for its share of the chastisement. For all this we have to thank a little coterie of lady philanthropists, who were too much affected by the sufferings of "Uncle Tom," and his heroic young friends, to remember that those models of excellence were bora and bred under the very system denounced. Our vocation, as journalists, brings us into too close familiarity with the brittle nature of our own social fabric, and we hesitate to throw stones which our opponents will be too glad to throw back at our own heads. The temerity of the Sutherland appeal served only to show that the fair appellants were not sufficiently acquainted with the evils much more within their reach and their sphere of obligation.

But we cannot be quite resigned under Mrs. Julia's lash. The crushed worm will turn, and the school-boy will remonstrate from the block if he has a shadow of a ground for complaint. It is rather too much even for Mrs. ex-President Tyler to write as if England had done nothing, suffered nothing, paid nothing, in the cause of abolitism. We cannot admit that we are perfectly unchanged since the days when Queen Anne and the King of Spain divided the spoils of the slave trade, and that our statesmen, legislators, prelates and pecresses are just the same sort of people they have been for two hundred years. In order to carry out this violent supposition, the fair Julia is obliged to set down the cause of Wilberforce and Clarkson—to what does he reader imagine? To envy of the Unit

tages should prevent measures being taken with a view to the ultimate abolition of slavery.

Wreck of the Queen Victoria Steamer—Fifty Lives Lost.

An appalling accident happened in Dublin bay, on the 15th ult. The Queen Victoria, one of the steamers belonging to the City of Dublin Steamship Company, from Liverpool to Dublin, struck at Howth in a fog and went down. The screams of the affrighted passengers and crew were heard by the parties on board the Roscommon steamer, which had just left Kingstown harbor for Holyhead. The captain hove to immediately, and by great exertion succeeded in picking up between forty and fifty persons who were struggling in the water—some of them clinging to portions of the wreck, and others holding on to the masts and rigging of the ill-fated vessel. The remainder, according to some accounts more than 100, and certainly not less than 80, were lost. Among the missing persons is the commander of the vessel, Capt. West, who has been on the station upwards of twenty years, and who was universally respected. The accident appears to have occurred through the fog which prevailed along the coast when the vessel struck. The shoal upon which she ran is known as the Bayley Rocks, in the immediate vicinity of the Howth lighthouse. Immediately after completing his humane efforts, the captain of the Roscommon returned to Kingstown with the rescued sufferers, whose wee begone and heart broken appearance excited universal commiseration. The scene presented to the passengers by the express boats was of a truly heart-rending nature. In every direction, as far as the eye could reach, portions of the wreck, trunks, boxes, barrels, baskets, and all other descriptions of luggage belonging to the passengers, were seen floating on the water. The greatest excitement prevails on the subject of the wreck.

RECEIPT OF DETAILS OF THE MILAN INSURRECTION
—FLAN ADOPTED BY THE LEADERS—THE OUTBREAK—EXTENSION OF THE INSURRECTION—ITS BREAK—EXTENSION OF THE INSURRECTION—ITS FINAL SUPPRESSION—PRECAUTIONS TAKEN BY THE SWISS GOVERNMENT—PROCLAMATION OF THE AUSTRIAN COMMANDER—THE FOLICE—CONTINUED RIOTS—LETTER DESCRIBING THE OUTBREAK—PRECAUTIONS TAKEN IN PIEDMONT—LEVYING OF CONTRIBUTIONS BY RADETZKY.
Full details of the attempted insurrection in Milan ad been received.

Letters from Turin, of the 9th instant, state that a cabinet council was held the day before, under the presidency of the King, in consequence of the agitation occasioned by the events of Milan in the provinces adjoining Lombardy. The emigrants, however, had not moved, and the Lombard chiefs residing at Turin treated the whole affair with the utmost contempt. It appears that Messrs. Saffi and Patrucci, formerly members of the republican government at Rome, came from London to the canton of Ticino, to be near the scene of action. They took up their quarters at Bellinzona, until a telegraphic order arrived from the anthorities of Berne to send them out of the eanton. The anniversary of the battle of Novara had at first been chosen for the explosion of the conspiracy. The chiefs were anxious to give the rising the appearance of a reparation of that disaster, and thus to induce the Piedmontese army to join in the movement; but many of the conspirators declared that it would be dangerous to wait until March, as the Anstrian police was extremely vigilant, and would discover the plot. They accordingly resolved to raise the standard on the Sunday of the Carnival. On that day mobs collected on three different points of the capital of Lombardy, at the gates of Ticino, Roma, and Iosa, and having marched into the city, surprised a few military posts, and erected barricades at the corners of several streets with every article they found. But the object of the conspirators was to gain possession of the citade, which is situated near the triumphal arch, at the extremity of the city. Insurgent bands advanced in that direction by the streets of Paolo and Orso. They succeeded in entering the first tower of the Castello, where they murdered some officers, but the gate leading to the inner court, containing the artillery and ammunition, having been closed in time, the attempt and the inner court, containing the artillery and ammunition, having been closed in time, the attempt when the suppression of the issue of the notine of the

the penalty, for the first offence, of a fine of 300 livres, or an imprisonment deemed equivalent, should they not be able to pay the fine. For every relapse, the fine and imprisonment shall be doubled. They moreover may be liable to the penalties enacted by the law as accomplices of the individuals they have received without making the declaration within the delay above mentioned.

received without making the declaration within the delay above mentioned. (Signed)
"The Lieutenant Marshai Count Strassoldo."
The same official Gazette says:—"Fresh measures have been adopted to secure more and more public tranquility, and prevent further attempts against the lives and property of the citizens. The authorities exercise a strict surveillance, particularly over the deluded workmen. Tranquillity is completely reestablished. In the provinces no disturbance of any kind occurred."

kind occurred."
The Colonel Director of the Police had likewise

kind occurred."

The Colonel Director of the Police had likewise issued a notice, prohibiting the carriage of bludgeons, and the wearing of any sign or revolutionary emblem. "It being proved," says the director, "that individuals, strangers to the city, and even the province of Milan, have arrived, for the sole object of exciting disturbances, or profiting by them to advance their perfidious designs, they are enjoined to retire immediately and return to their respective homes. The delinquents must only ascribe to themselves the rigorous measures with which they may be visited."

The Milan Gazette of the 7th, after publishing the proclamation of Count Strassoldo, says:

"Public tranquillity was disturbed yesterday. The subversive party, which cannot permit peaceable citizens to indulge in the innocent pleasures of the carnival, wished to immolate fresh victims to their revolutionary designs. Yesterday, at six o'clock P. M., some soldiers were attacked in the streets. The authorities immediately ordered repressive measures. Strong patrols traversed the city, and arrested a number of persons armed with long stilettoes, who will be tried by court-martial during the state of siege. At eight o'clock tranquillity was nearly restored, and the theatres were opened as usual. We have to deplore lives lost on both sides, and many wounded. Endeavors were made to seduce the people with money, and other inducements; but the good sense of the citizens rejected those provocations, and the people not only remained calm, but actually deplored that attempt as an act of implety and madness. Public tranquillity has not been disturbed in the provinces."

The following is an extract from a private letter received by a mercantile house in London:

"MILAN. Feb. 7."

"From the morning a rumor was in circulation in the city that a revolution would commence at two o'clock P. M.; but no one believed it, thinking it was

"MILAN, Feb. 7.

"From the morning a rumor was in circulation in the city that a revolution would commence at two o'clock P. M.; but no one believed it, thinking it was a fable invented by some madman. Such, however, was not the case. People who have no desire for revolutions were perfectly quiet in the streets; it is true that, on account of the bad weather, there were few persons out; the military were marching about as usual, and at a quarter before five o'clock you would never have expected what happened. A quarter of an hour after, a band of bad subjects, of the lowest grade in the city, were united in the Place du Château; it was there the movement commenced. Afterwards they went to the Place du Dôme; there they carried off the muskets that were under the porch. I had the good fortune to get into the palace, on returning from the post, two minutes before that happened, for, having called at my hairdresser's, in the square, I had not time to seat myself before firing commenced, which was a signal for those who could to save themselves, as it might become serious, and each thought it best to retire from the centre of disorder. Every one ran to the Corso and the Place de la Scala. The military who were promenading did not know what it meant, and were very prudent. Up to 7 o'clock the firing was continued, and the toesin was sounded at St. Stefano. St. Eustorgio, St. Gotardo, &c., but towards 8 o'clock all was ended.

"This movement was entirely concerted by the rabble, who were doubtless paid by the Mazzinian committee. The principal object was to frighten the rich because they gave so many balls, and La Scala is much frequented.

has received some frightful anonymous letters, because he has given, and is to give, some grand balls. No one knows whether they will take place, for this affair, which happily has not been followed up, will nevertheless leave a sad impression.

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pression.

"Several of the military who were isolated were shot, several sentinels were disarmed, and it was principally near the Porta Ticinese that all this took place, for on the Corso Borgonnovo, and all that part of the city, nothing was to be perceived.

The Piedmontese Gazette of the 10th ult. contains the following:—

"The government of the King baving received timely notice of the circulation of the manifesto.

"The government of the King having received timely notice of the circulation of the manifesto signed, in the name of the Italian Committee, by Joseph Mazzini and Aurelio Saffi, first gave the necessary orders for the arrest of all the individuals who should attempt to pass from the royal dominions into the neighboring States, to take part in the movements excited by said manifesto; and secondly, decreed the immediate expulsion of a number of refugees, sonvicted of having abused the hospitality they received in Piedmont. In the meantime, it has ordered that all the refugees, indistinctly, residing in the frontier provinces, with the exception of those holding offices under the government, should be removed to the interior."

Count de Cavour, President of the Council, hadentirely recovered, and resumed the direction of the

tirely recovered, and resumed the direction of the Finance Department.

Baron Aimé d'Aquin had arrived at Turin, to act as Chargé d'Affaires of France, in the absence of the Duke de Guiche, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister

Plenipotentiary.

Marshal Radetzky, in a proclamation dated Ve-Marshal Radetzky, in a proclamation dated Verona, the 9th ult., says:—
In the evening of the 6th, a gang of malefactors, armed with daggers, attacked isolated officers and soldiers with nurderous intent, killing ten, and more or less dangerously wounding fifty-four. Filled with the deepest disgust at that most abominable of crimes—hired assassination—I am necessitated to employ severe measures against the city of Milan, and therefore ordain:—

1. The city is to be placed in the most rigorous state of siege, which, with all its consequences, will be maintained with the very greatest severity.
2. All suspicious strangers to be dismissed from the city.

the city.

3. The city of Milan has to provide for the maintenance of the wounded as long as they live, as also for the families of the killed.

4. Until the ringleaders and instigators of the

4. Chair her ringreaders and institutors of the crime which has been committed are delivered up, the city of Milan will have to pay the extraordinary expenses attendant on the unusual exertions of the garrison; from this contribution, however, such individuals as are notoriously attached to government—whatever class of society they may belong to—are

exempt.

I reserve to myself to subject the city of Milan to such further punishment as the result of the investigation to be begun shall show to be deserved.

To calm the fears of the public, it is made known that no disorder has taken place in any other part of the kingdom.

Great Britain.

that no disorder has taken place in any other part of the kingdom.

Great Britain.

DEBATE IN PARLIAMENT ON FRANCE—BILL TO MAKE PROVISION FOR CANADA CLERGY RESERVES—SOLDIESS FROZEN TO DEATH.

In the House of Lords, on the 14th instant, the Marquis of CLANRICARDE said, that when he gave notice the other day to put a question to the government, he should have fixed another evening than the present for so doing, if he had had any idea that the business just concluded would have occupied their lordships so long. At the same time, baving given that notice, he now felt it incumbent on him to seek for some explanation of the views of Her Majesty's government regarding that extraordinary speech to which he had on a former night alluded—he meant, of course, the speech of the President of the Board of Control at Halifax. The question was not whether an individual minister might have committed an individual minister the question was not whether as individual minister, the certainly did not wish to attribute more importance than necessary to a speech of any individual, but it was uterly impossible to any that the speech to which he referred had been circulated throughout the whole of this country, and had attracted great attention at Paris. He repeated that he did not wish to attach importance to woosis which might. have been hastily used; but, at the same time, importance having been given by the public to the expressions he alluded to, it was most desirable that their lordships should have an explanation of the terms on which the Ministry wished to continue with the government of France. He could not subscribe to the doctrine that a cabinet minister and considered in his country in addresses to clectors; and it was als

they were honest and sincere in the professions which they held out to others; they must take care not to wound the character, the honor, and the feelings of an xious take the care, the honor, and the feelings of an xious take the care to the government of France, and therefore it was that he had veatured to alluda to this subject. With respect to the particular papers which he asked the production of, he presumed there could be no difficulty in laying them on the table of the theory. The none has a control of the theory of the could be not difficulty in laying them on the table of the Hones. The none has a control of the could be not difficulty in laying them on the table of the Hones. The none had been received of the establishment of the French empire, and that her Majesty had at once recognized the throne to which Lonis Napoleon had been elevated. He presumed the communications while passed on that occasion had been reduced to writing in some shape or other, and his request was that they should be in: do not recognized the throne of the papers and the case, there was nothing but a cordial understanding and good wishes on both sides, there could be no harm in the production of the papers, and he hoped that nothing had occurred since to weaken the friendship and cordiality which the noble earl then at the French end give any assurance to your lordships government to cultivate the most intimate relations of friendship and alliance with the French government, for assuredly so long as the policy of right to interfere with the internal concerns, or the form of government, or even the dynasty that the French people may please to establish. (Henr. the form of government, or even the dynasty that the French people may please to establish. (Henr. the form of the papers and the production of the papers and the production of the set of commons. But I task the noble marquis to recollect the circumstances in which the respons is more ready to maintain this good understanding. (Hear, hear.) It will venture to say that no

shape my course.

Lord J. RUSSELL.—My right honorable friend, the President of the Board of Control, is not able to attend from indisposition; but, as the right honorable

tend from indisposition; but, as the right honorable gentleman opposite has given notice of his question, I think he had better proceed with it at present. (Heas, hear.)

Mr. Dishakli.—It is only necessary for ms to call the attention of the House to the paragraph alleged to have been delivered in a speech at Halifaz by the right honorable gentleman the President of the Board of Control. I read it the other day, and, if it is requisite, I will read it again. The right honorable gentleman, the President of the Board of Control, in a speech addressed to his constituents, very recently, had occasion to speak of the conduct of the present Emperor of the French. He used these words:—

Take our nearest neighbors; such a despotism never prevailed in Europe, even in the time of Napolson I. The press gagged; liberty suppressed; no man allowed to speak his opinion; the neighboring country of Belgium forced to gag her press; no press in Europe free but ours, which, thank God, he cannot gag; and hence his hatred of our press, that it alone dares to speak the truth. (Hear, hear.) I wish to inquire of the right hon. gentleman, and shall be happy to receive an answer from the noble lord, whether that is an accurate and fair report of the sentiments expressed on that occasion by the right hon. gentleman the President of the Board of Control?

Lord J. Russell.—The right hon. gentleman, in alluding to this subject the other night, stated that my right hon. friend the President of the Board of Control?

Lord J. Russell.—The right hon. gentleman, in alluding to this subject the other night, stated that my right hon. friend said was not in a speech with respect to our foreign relations, to which he right hon. gentleman has repeated this evening. In the first place, I think it necessary to state, that what my right hon. friend said was not in a speech to his constituents, in which he took an opportunity of urginghis views on universal suffrage and on parliamentary reform in general. There is a very great difference between using an

the House, as it contains a statement for better than any I can make on the subject of my right, hon. I riend's expressions:—

I am sorry to learn that any expressions reported to have been used by me in addressing a masting of my consituents at Halifax should have been used so follows the tempers of the French. I cannot pretend, to say wheher I did or did not use the precise words, contained in the reports of my speech, but it is very possible that, speaking as I was, without any premeditation, in a meeting of that kind, an ineautious expression may have escaped me. I was pointing out the advantages of temperate and well considered reform, as contrusted with more violent and precipitate measures, and in proof, of this, I referred to the evants of the last few years in neighboring countries, where the temporary success of the extreme revolutionary party had led to the establishment of arbitrary power, and in Erance that this had been carried to an extent unpressedented in the time of the first Emperor, and with the consent of the French people, who had, on two occasions, voting by ballet and on the principle of universal suffrage, sanctioned the course pursued by the President and Emperor. I expressed no opinion on the condust for material to an expression and the material to be the state of things on the continent (loud cries of "hear, hear"); but I can, say, with the atmost sincerity, that is doing so, nothing could be forther form my intentionalisan to use any words which could be considered as offusive to the Emperor, and I regret that any expression should have fallea from me on that occasion on which such an interpretation can have been placed. (Hear, hear.)

On the 15th, Mr. F. Peel obtained leave to bring in a bill to enable the kighlature of Canada to make provision for the clergy reserves.

France.
OPENING OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY—SPEECH

OPENING OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY—SPEECH OF THE EMPEROR—HIS PACERIC INTENTIONS—SCENE IN THE ASSEMBLY—THE MONITEER DECLAIMING AGAINST WAR—WARNING SENT TO THE GAZETTE DE FRANCE—MUTINY ON BOARD A NEW ORLEANS SHIP AT HAVIE—THE EMPEROR AND EMPERSE AT THE OPERA.

Accounts from the French capital announce the opening of the Legislative Assembly, by the Emperor, who delivered a speech, which had caused a favorable impression both on the Paris Bourse and on the London Stack Exchange, owing to the Emperor's expressed declaration of a pacific line of policy, and of a reduction of the army to the extent

of 20,000 men. The following is a report of the

The opening of the Legislative bodies took place this day, in the Palace of the Tulicries, pursuant to the announcement to that effect. The members of the Senate had previously assembled at the Palace of the Luxemburg, and proceeded from thence in carriages, escorded by detachments of Lancers, to the Tulicries. The members of the Legislative corps also previously met in their chamber, and proceeded with a similar train to the palace. The members of the Council of State left, the palace at nearly the same time, and at half-past 12 o clock the Judges entered their carriages in the court of the Palais de Justice, clad in their scarlet and crunine robes of office, and proceeded to the Tulicries, attended by a guard of honor, composed of the Gendarmeric d'elite. The ceremony took place in the same apartmenthe Salle des Maréchaux—where the Chambers were opened in February last, and with the same formalities as on that occasion. The Emperor was accompanied by the Empress. Reyond the same formalities as on that occasion. The Emperor was accompanied by the Empress. Reyond the members of the Senate, of the Legislative corps, the Council of its with the Council of the Senate, of the Legislative corps, the Council of its with the Council of the Senate, of the Legislative corps, the Council of its with the properties of the Senate, of the Palais with the properties of the Burgeror is as follows:—

THE EMPEROR'S SPERCH.

Senators THE EMPEROR'S SPERCH.

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Senators The Council of the powers which the people had conferred on me. Since that period calm has not been disturbed. The law in resuming its sway, has allowed the return to their homes of the majority of the men who were made the subject of accessery severity. The riches of the nation have increased to such a point that that portion of our floating to prove the power which the people had conferred on me. Since that period calm has not been disturbed and the power has been changed, without any shock, by the free

the constitution, he should be considered as having resigned.

After this incident the Assembly rose.

The Monitor of Paris publishes the following article, (supposed to be from the pen of the Ersperor himself.) on the pamphlet entitled "Lettres Franques." It will be seen that the sanguinary longings of the writer of the pamphlet, which caused so much uneasiness in Hagland, are entirely disavowed by the French government:

Farties cannot accustom themselves to see France and Europe escape from their bands. The peace of the world is onerous to them. Not daring to hope anything more from the public spirit, abused for a moment, their only hope is in the return of disorder. For that all means are good to them, on one hand, sanguinary provocations: on the other, anonymous calumnies, writings which, under pretext of awakening the generous lastinets of the country, only tend to lead them astray, and to keep up by those means distrust and agitation. Such is the subject of a new pamphlet, entitled "Lettres Francais," published by a writer of the legitimist party, and which would no more merit the attention of the government than of the public if there was not reason to believe that silence would be falsely interpreted. The author addresses himself, sans facon, to the Emperor of the Franch; he decides with an incredible legitimist party, and which would no more merit the attention of the government than of the public if there was not reason to believe that silence would be falsely interpreted. The author addresses himself, sans facon, to the Emperor of the French; he decides with an incredible self-sufficiency on the highest diplomatic questions and the destinies of Europe. After having taken for the motto of his pamphlet the memorable words of the speech at Bordeaux, "The empire is peace," the author only applies himself to urge France to war by holding up to its resentment established treaties, and endeavoring to revive an ancient hatred against England. The tactics of those who inspire such publications are not difficult to be understood. They said to themselves that the government of the Emperor would be placed in the disagreeable alternative, either of wounding the national feeling by dombating these writings, or by its silence giving them a sort of tacit approval which should be for Europe a permanent cause of disquietude and distrust. It is so painful for the vanquished parties to see peace and the general prosperity established without them and in apite of them. The snare is of too gross a kind for the country and the government to be caught in it. The Emperor, as well as France, wishes for peace—a fruitful, honorable peace, the only one which becomes the nation; and certainly it is not to the old parties that the heir of Napoleon the Great will go to ask counsel about national konor adignity. One cannot feet too much surprise at such provocations proceeding from those who entertainlegitimist opinions. Do those writers believe, then, that France has forgotten her recent history, and do they not know that it would be easy to confound them with it? But the government has to much at heart the interest and the glory of the country, it considers the cessation of our ancient dissensiens of too much importance to allew itself to have recourse to recrimination, even the best founded, by reviving melaneholy recellections.

The

personages of the political, financial and literary world.

The crew of the New Orleans ship, the Globe, which entered the port of Havre Feb. 12, rose in revolt against the mate, Mr. Hardy, and proceased to attack him with marlin-spikes. He seized one of those spikes to defend himself. When the fray was at its height, M. Isaberde, a master tailor of Havre, who had gone on beard to solicit orders, interposed; but just at that moment Mr. Hardy, in warding off a blow, had the misfortune to strike the tradesman on the head. The unfortunate man fell; and expired almost instantaneously. Medical merawers seat for, but all they could do was to order the body to be conveyed to deceased's residence. Mr. Hardy was arrested and lodged in jail.

Spain.

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Spain.

THE ELECTIONS—GOVERNMENTAL TRUMPES—NARVARY FEARED BY THE COURT PARTY AND PLATTERED BY THE OPOSITION.

From Madrid we learn that the result of nearly all the elections was known. The combined oppositions had not been able to return more than seventy or seventy-five members; the ministerial majority would therefore be considerable. The Faris correspondent of the Times, in reference to Spanish affairs, says:—"Private letters from Madrid state that the opposition is in a state of much exasperation, and that one of the generals said, on a recent occasion, something to the effect, that, if the abandonment of the proposed reforms could not be effected by legal means, others should be adopted. For the truth of this the writer of the letter is responsible; but I may add that it proceeds from one who is decidedly hostile to the government. It is stated, as a matter of course, that every means, the most illegal and the most arbitrary, have been practised by the government agents to scarre the effection of its candidates, and to deter those of the opposition from coming forward. This is not improbable, but it is a reproach from which no party in Span is free. Nothing has been recently said about Marshal Narvaez, who, however, appears determined to continue still afflicted with his old cotaplaint, until it be finally decided whether he goes to Vienna or returns to Madrid to be tried by court martial for disobedience of the royal order, or take his seat in the Senaty. It was surmised that the mission of M. Setjas Lozano had been at the instigation of the government, in order to deprecate the open hostility of a man who, under actual circumstances, might be a formdable adversay. This, however, is contisted, and it is

thought with some reason that that mission is for a contrary purpose. It is probable that M. Seijas Lezano may direct his negotiations to a double object—that of keeping the General in opposition, and at the same time detaching him from a toelize alliance with the Progresista party, who have, since his dissension with the Cabinet, been particularly and unusually complimentary to their old enemy. It is at all events certain that the Progresistas have been most zealous in their efforts to gain over such an ally. Should the Cabinet be overthrown by the united efforts of both political parties, I have no doubt that the Moderados and the Progresistas would soon quarrel when the spoil came to be divided, and failing that, that the revival of the old dissension between the rival generals and statesmen of the conservative party would at no great interval of time follow the triumph over the government."

Turkey.

ABD-EL KADER AT BROUSSA—KINDNESS OF THE 87LTAN TO THE EX-EMIR.

By correspondence from Constantinople, we are informed that the Emir Abd-el-Kader arrived at Broussa on the 17th January, and was joined the following day by his family and those of his two former Kalifs.

All appeared enchanted with their new residence. The Governor of Broussa received them with the greatest distinction. By his orders, one of the principal personages of the city, Si-Mokhtar-Bey, met Abd-el-Kader at Gueme'ek, the port of Broussa, with his own horses, his finest saddle, and his carriage. An escort of cavalry also awaited him there, and the greatest number of the officers of the Pasha's household came out to compliment him, and joined his escort on the Guemelek road. The Sultan assigned as a residence to the Emir one of the finest houses of Broussa, which was lined with carpets and divans at his own expense. The French government supplied him with all the other articles of furniture he wanted, and Abd-el-Kader and his family are now most oomfortably installed. The families of the two Kalifs are lodged in adjoining houses.

Of Montengro, there is little to be said, excepting that it is supposed to be owing to Russian interference that the Porte consented to order Omer Pasha to suspend hostilities. The expenses of the expedition already amount to 32,000,000 piastres.

India and China.

CONFIRMATION OF THE REPORTED ANNEXATION OF PEGU—PROCLAMATIONS OF THE BRITISH AUTHORITIES—AFFAIRS IN CHINA—VICTORIES OF THE IMPERIAL TROOPS OVER THE REBELS—RIOTS AT AMOY-MOVEMENTS OF THE UNITED STATES STEAMER SUSQUEIIANNA-EARTHQUAKE AT SHANG

The overland Indian mails arrived in London on the 14th ult. The intelligence confirmed the annexation of Pegu to the British dominions in India. The following are the official documents relating thereto:

thereto:

NOTIFICATION.

FORT WILLIAM, FOREIGN DEPARTMENT, December 30, 1852.

The most noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following proclamation, where by the province of Fegu has been declared to be a portion of the British territories in the East, shall be published for general information.

His lordship in council directs that in konor of this event a royal salute shall be fired at every principal Presidency of India.

By order of the most noble the Governor-General of India nouncil,

C. ALLEN,

Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

PROCLAMATION.

Omenating Secretary to the tweeternment of India.

PROCLAMATION.

The court of Ava having refused to make amends for the injuries and insults which British subjects had auffered at the hands of its servants, the Governor General of India in council resolved to exact reparation by force of arms.

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The forts and cities on the coast were forthwith attacked and captured, the Burman forces lave been dispersed wherever they have been met, and the province
of I egu is now in the occupation of British troops.

The just and moderate demands of the government of
India have been rejected by the King, the ample opportunity that has been afforded him for repairing the injury
that was done has been disregarded, and the timely submission, which alone could have been effectual to prevent the dismemberment of his kingdem, is still withheld.

Wherefore, in compensation for the past, and for better security in the future, the Governor General in council has resolved, and hereby proctaims, that the province
of Fega is now, and shall be henceforth; a portion of the
British territories in the East.

Such Burman troops as may still remain within the
province shall be driven out. Civil government shall immediately be established, and officers shall-be appointed
to administer the affairs of the several districts.

The Governor General in cauncil hereby calls on the inhabitants of Pegu to submit themselves to the authority,
and to confide securely in the "protection of the British
government, whose power they have seen to be irresistible,
and whose rule is marked by justice and beneficence.

The Governor General in council, having-exacted the
reparation he deems sufficient, desires no further conquest in Burmah, and is willing to consent that hossidities should cease.

But if the King of Ava shall fail to renew his former relations of frienchip with the British government, and if
he shall recklessly seek to dispute its quiet possession of
the province it has now declared to be its own, the Goveraor General in council will again put forth- the powerhe holds, and will visit with full retribution aggressions
which, if they

to the 28th December.

The accounts from the disturbed districts seem to be more favorable for the imperial troops. It is reported Seu has been successful against the insurgents in the Oonum province, and has taken several thousand prisoners, which, if confirmed, is important, the country being a leading communication with the interior.

Letters from Amoy, of the 3d December, mention a serious disturbance there, originating in some irrea screus disturbance there, originating in some irregularities in conducting the emigration of coolies or laborers by the Chinese brokers and their agents employed. The matter, probably, would have been quietly arranged, had not the mob from the country been bent on plunder, and attacked some houses and harracoons, and it was not till the marines of her Majesty's steamer Salamander were called in, that quiet was restored. During the affray, after the greatest forbearance, the marines were obliged to fire on the mob, and, it is reported, a few Chinese were killed and several wounded.

In consequence of this, on the 9th December, her Majesty's steamer Hermes proceeded to Amoy, with the secretary of the Superintendent of Trade, to inquire into the cause of the disturbance. The Hermes returned on the 21st, paying a mort visit to Namoa, where emigration of coolies had commenced. Our latest dates from Amoy are to the 24th, when all was perfectly quiet.

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The United States steamer Busquehanna left this for Amoy on the 18th, to look after the American interests in the above matter. She proceeded from thence to Manilla on the 24th.

At Shanghai, on the evening of the 16th December, a severe shock of an earl squake was felt, which caused great alarm; but we have not heard of any damage being done. It was equally violent as the shock in August, 1846.

We have to report the loss of the new ship Spinning Jenny, bound from Lorson to Shanghai with a very valuable cargo, on the 18th Nov., on the Royal Charlotte shoal, off Borneo. The captain and crew arnived here in a Portuguese vessel.

At Canton trade was quist in the early part of the raonth, but within the last week several vessels have been taken up for England at advanced rates of freight, and prices of tea and imports are sustained. From Shanghai our dates are to the 17th December. The mail from thence is not down. There was no alteration in the price of tea or silk. Freights, £3 5s., and tonnage wanted. Exchange on England for bills at six months' sight, under clean credits, 5s. 14d. Company's bills, 24ars, per \$100.

The export of tea from China shows a decrease en last year's of about 4,000,000 lbs., but several vessels have to be reposted.

Financial Intelligence.

Financial Intelligence.

Another reduction, by the believe a per coordinate the percent emperor's speech, etc. [From the London Times, Feb. 16.]

The quotation of geld at Paris is about at par (according to the new tarin,) which at the English mint price of £3 17s. 105d, per onne for standard gold, gives an exchange of 25.17; and the exchangeat Paris on London at short being 25.07%, it follows that gold is about 0.38 per cont desere in Paris than in London.

By advices from Hamburg the price of £3 17s. 10 %d. per onne for standard gold, gives an exchange of £3.6%; and the exchange at Hamburg on London at short being 25.6%; and the exchange at Hamburg on London at short being than in Lorson.

The course of exchange at New York on London for bills at 60 days' sight, is 110 per cent, and the par of exchange between England and America being 109/23.40 per cent, it follows that the explange is nominally 0.42 per cent, it follows that the explange is nominally 0.42 per cent, it follows that the explange is nominally 0.42 per cent in favir of England; and, after Lasking allowance for charges of transport, the present rate leaves a trilling profit on the importation of gold from the United States.

Surprise was created in the stock exchange this morning. (Tuesday, Feb. 15.) by the issue of a notice that the interest on the excheques bills, which falls due on the 10th of March next, will be reduced from its present rate of three half pence per day, or £2 5s. 7½d, per annum. A reduction similar to that which took place in the June bills ast syrang—namely, to one penny farthing—was of course expectal, but thus much as Sir Charles Wood had refused best year, when the bank rate of discount was only 2½ per cent, to make any reduction, even from three half jenus per day, while Mr. Discaeli a faw months afterwards, when the bank rate of discount was only 2½ per cent, to make any reduction, even from three half jenus per day, while Mr. Discaeli a faw months afterwards, when the bank rate of discount was only 2½ per cent, to mak